



For Release: Tuesday, November 20, 2018

18-1582-ATL

SOUTHEAST INFORMATION OFFICE: Atlanta, Ga.

Technical information: (404) 893-4222 BLSInfoAtlanta@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/southeast

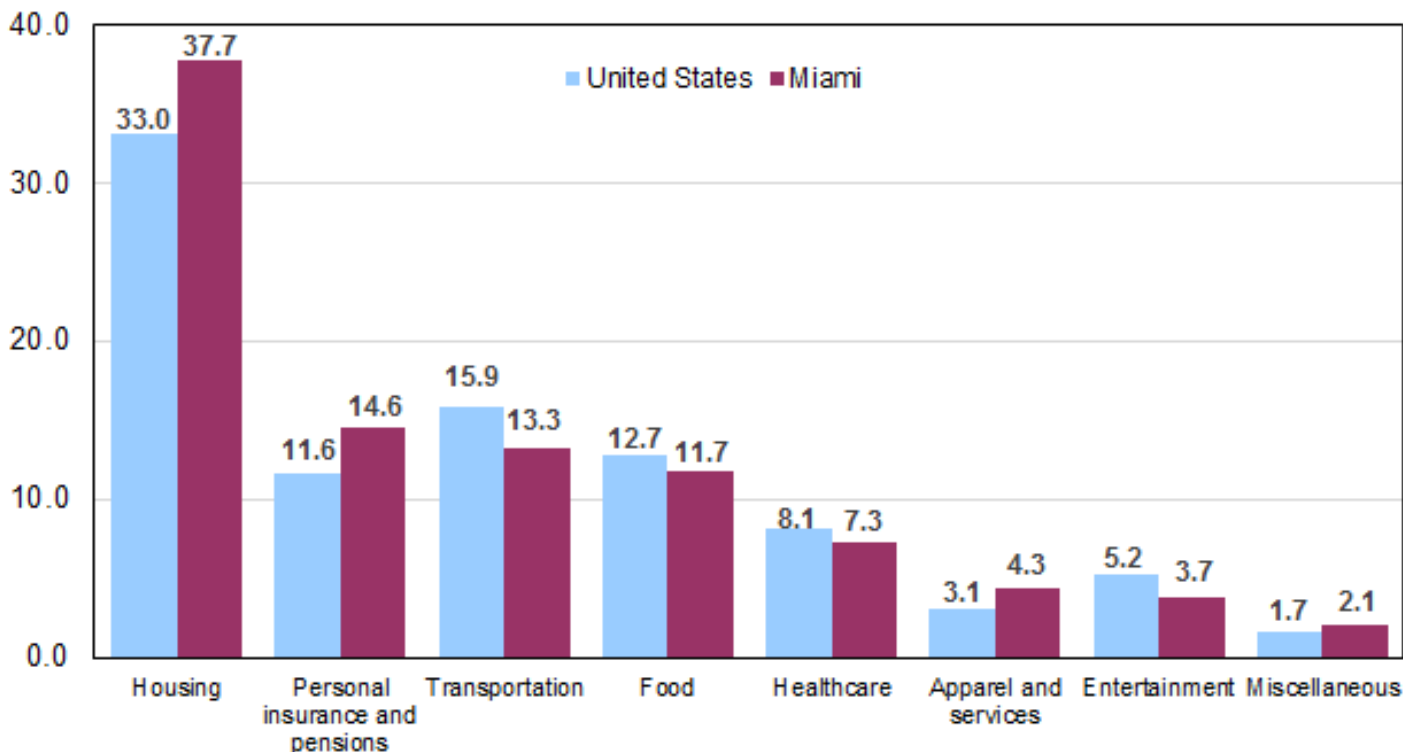
Media contact: (404) 893-4220

Consumer Expenditures for the Miami Metropolitan Area: 2016–17

Households in the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Fla., metropolitan area spent an average of \$59,947 per year in 2016–17, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that this figure was not significantly different from the \$58,681 average expenditure level for households in the United States. Miami-area households allocated their dollars similarly to the nation in five of the eight selected major categories, with three differing significantly from the U.S. average. For example, the share of expenditures for housing, which accounted for 37.7 percent of the average household's budget in the Miami area, was significantly higher than the national average of 33.0 percent. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#).)

Chart 1. Percent distribution of average annual expenditures for eight major categories in the United States and Miami metropolitan area, 2016–17

Expenditure shares



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Highlights of the Miami area's 2016–17 spending patterns:

- **Housing:** This was the largest expenditure category for Miami-area households and averaged \$22,620. Housing accounted for 37.7 percent of the area's household budget, significantly higher than the 33.0-percent U.S. average. (See [table 1](#).) Housing expenditures shares among the 22 published metropolitan areas nationwide ranged from 41.2 percent in San Francisco to 31.2 percent in Detroit. (See [table 2](#).)
- **Transportation:** Miami-area households spent 13.3 percent of their budgets on transportation, significantly lower from the national average of 15.9 percent. Of the \$7,963 in annual transportation expenditures in Miami, 90.1 percent was spent buying and maintaining private vehicles; this compared to the national average of 92.8 percent.
- **Food:** The portion of a Miami household's budget spent on food, 11.7 percent, was not significantly different from the 12.7-percent U.S. average. Miami-area households spent \$4,118, or 58.5 percent, of their food dollars on food at home and \$2,922 (41.5 percent) on food away from home. In comparison, the average U.S. household spent 56.3 percent of its food budget on food at home and 43.7 percent on food away from home.

Additional Information

Data in this release are from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE), which the U.S. Census Bureau conducts for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data in this release were averaged over a 2-year period, 2016 and 2017.

A household in the CE survey is defined as a consumer unit which includes families, single persons living alone or sharing a household with others but who are financially independent, or two or more persons living together who share expenses. The terms household or consumer unit are used interchangeably for convenience.

Differences in spending among metropolitan areas may reflect differences in the cost of living, but they also may reflect other causes. Spending differences may result from different consumer preferences or variations in demographic characteristics, such as household size, age, or income levels. However, expenditure shares, or the percentage of a household's budget spent on a particular category, can be used to compare spending patterns across areas. Sample sizes for the metropolitan areas are much smaller than for the nation, so the U.S. estimates and year-to-year changes are more reliable than those for the metropolitan areas. Users should also keep in mind that prices for many goods and services have changed since the survey was conducted.

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with our ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. A large difference between two values may not be statistically significant, while a small difference could be significant; both the sample size and the variation among the values in the sample affect the relative error of the estimates.

For additional technical and related information, see www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cex/home.htm. Data for the nation, the four geographic regions of the U.S., and 22 metropolitan areas nationwide are available at www.bls.gov/cex/tables.htm. Metropolitan definitions used in the survey are available at www.bls.gov/cex/ce_msa_201516.htm. The metropolitan area discussed in this release is Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach Fla. Metropolitan Statistical Area which comprises Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties in Florida. Metropolitan area news releases for the Consumer Expenditure Survey are available at www.bls.gov/regions/subjects/consumer-spending.htm.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 800-877-8339.

Table 1. Average annual expenditures, characteristics, and percent distributions, United States and Miami metropolitan area, 2016–17

Category	United States	Miami
Consumer unit characteristics:		
Income before taxes.....	\$74,118	\$86,655
Age of reference person.....	50.9	54.2
Average number in consumer unit:		
People	2.5	2.4
Children under 18.....	0.6	0.4
Adults 65 and over	0.4	0.4
Earners.....	1.3	1.3
Vehicles	1.9	1.5
Percent homeowner	63	58
Average annual expenditures.....	\$58,681	\$59,947
Percent distribution		
Total	100.0	100.0
Food	12.7	11.7
Alcoholic beverages	0.9	0.8
Housing	33.0	37.7*
Apparel and services.....	3.1	4.3
Transportation	15.9	13.3*
Healthcare	8.1	7.3
Entertainment.....	5.2	3.7*
Personal care products and services	1.3	1.4
Reading	0.2	0.1*
Education	2.4	0.9*
Tobacco products and smoking supplies.....	0.6	0.3*
Miscellaneous.....	1.7	2.1
Cash contributions.....	3.4	1.6*
Personal insurance and pensions	11.6	14.6

Note: An asterisk (*) represents a statistically significant difference from the U.S. average at the 95-percent confidence level.

Table 2. Percent share of average annual expenditures for housing, transportation, and food, United States and 22 metropolitan areas, 2016–17

Area	Housing	Transportation	Food
United States	33.0	15.9	12.7
Anchorage	32.2	17.4	11.6
Atlanta	33.7	18.9*	10.7*
Baltimore	33.6	16.0	13.0
Boston	39.0*	11.4*	11.1*
Chicago	35.1*	12.7*	13.5
Dallas-Fort Worth	35.4*	16.6	10.4*
Denver	33.8	16.0	12.0
Detroit	31.2*	17.3	12.3
Honolulu	37.4*	11.4*	15.4*
Houston	32.4	18.2	13.6
Los Angeles	36.3*	14.5*	13.0
Miami	37.7*	13.3*	11.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul	32.3	13.3*	12.2
New York	38.5*	11.7*	11.3*
Philadelphia	32.0	14.5	12.5
Phoenix	31.4	16.1	11.0*
San Diego	35.9*	13.3*	12.5
San Francisco	41.2*	10.1*	11.2*
Seattle	32.2	15.3	13.1
St. Louis	32.3	16.0	11.7
Tampa	35.2	17.1	12.9
Washington, D.C.	36.4*	13.4*	11.5*

Note: An asterisk (*) represents a statistically significant difference from the U.S. average at the 95-percent confidence level.